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AZEREDO BLAMES CARTER FOR WORSENING RELATIONS

PY030245 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Mar 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Azeredo da Silveira yesterday charged the Carter administration with the exclusive direct responsibility for the worsening of U.S.-Brazilian relations and pointed out that during the first 3 years of the Geisel administration--1974 through 1976--our relations with Washington were "idyllic." The foreign minister made these comments yesterday at the National Congress, after the installation of the new Congress, in reply to a reporter who asked why the presidential message included a reference to "inevitable disagreements" with the United States.

Azeredo declined comment on his plans for the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, a post which he will assume in the next government, nor did he confirm that he will be ambassador to the United States, despite the fact that this is publicly known. He also did not want to comment on a speech made by U.S. Ambassador Robert Sayre during a dinner held in his honor. Later, Itamaraty spokesman Luiz Felipe Lampreia reported that in his reply to Sayre's speech, Azeredo emphasized the two countries' dedication to intensify dialog. The disagreement took place, among other reasons, because "significant changes" were being experienced in Brazil's domestic life, a stage which the United States had already left behind. Silveira believes, however, that there is "a tendency toward understanding." In thanking Sayre, the foreign minister recalled his personal background, emphasizing that he had arrived in the United States at the age of 20--when he was consular aide at the Brazilian Consulate in San Francisco--and stressed the help he had received in his personal training during the 4 years he spent in the United States. Silveira also praised the greatest virtues of the United States, such as respect for other people's opinions and its nationalist feelings. He also praised Ambassador Robert Sayre's performance during his short stay in Brasilia. Lampreia also reported that Silveira had been given a farewell dinner by the Soviet Embassy. According to Lampreia, the minister is being invited to dinners in his honor almost every day. On 6 March Silveira will attend a dinner with David Rockefeller, given by Antonio Galotti of BRASCAN [expansion unknown].

FUTURE FOREIGN MINISTER CONSIDERING RENEWED TIES WITH CUBA

PA040443 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Mar (EFE)--Brazil's future foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who will assume his post on 15 March, said shortly before leaving Paris on his return to Brazil that the "reestablishment of relations with Cuba will be considered."

Prior to his appointment, Guerreiro was Brazilian ambassador to Paris. His statements, in spite of the fact that they are conditioned by another phrase--"however, this is not an urgent matter for Brazil"--somewhat changes the traditional attitude of his country's military regime, political observers said here today, Saturday.

Since 1964, Brazil has always emphasized the need for the Cuban regime "to stop exporting its ideology."

Ambassador Saraiva Guerreiro tinted his words with another statement on his future activities as head of Itamaraty when he said that "Brazil's main foreign policy outline will remain unchanged."

Said Farhat, presidential adviser and future minister-chief of the Social Communications Secretariat, today refused to comment on the words of the future foreign minister "until he had a text of the statement and a confirmation from Ambassador Guerreiro."

ELECTRICAL, NUCLEAR ENERGY DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FROM PRC

PY031000 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 2 Mar 79 p 21 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Two official delegations from the PRC specializing in nuclear and electrical energy arrived here yesterday for a 15-day visit to Brazil. Their mission is to learn about Brazilian experiences in the construction of large hydroelectric plants and also in the installation of nuclear reactors in Angra dos Reis.

This morning both delegations, headed by Weng Shuowen and Liu Shupien from the Ministry of Hydroelectric Projects and Energy of the PRC, will hold a work meeting with Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki, and then with Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira. According to Brazilian sources, the Chinese Government could import Brazilian services to build large hydroelectric plants and also expand bilateral cooperation in the nuclear energy field.

After their arrival, the chiefs of the delegations for nuclear energy affairs, Weng Shuowen, and for electrical energy affairs, Liu Shupien, only stated that they "came to Brazil to exchange experiences with Brazilian friends."

They revealed that China intends to build about 30 hydroelectric plants by 1985. The principal plant, Shen-Shia, on the Yangtze River, could be even larger than Itaipu, which the Brazilian Government is building in partnership with the Paraguayan Government.

With regard to atomic energy, Weng Shuowen said that China has already acquired two French-made nuclear plants, each with a capacity of 900 megawatts.

According to the program furnished yesterday by the Mines and Energy Ministry, the Chinese officials should remain in Brasilia until Sunday night, and go on the next day to Rio de Janeiro.

In Rio, the two delegations will begin different programs. The electrical energy delegation will remain 4 days, holding work meetings with Brazilian Power Companies, Inc., and will then visit Itaipu, Furnas, Itumbiara, Paulo Afonso and Sobradinho. The nuclear energy delegation will visit the nuclear installations at Angra dos Reis, where it will remain for 3 days. Afterwards, it will hold meetings with Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS] Heavy Equipment, Inc. in Itaguai. From there, the delegation will return to Rio in order to meet with the Board of Directors of NUCLEBRAS. From Rio de Janeiro, the nuclear energy delegation will travel to Pocos de Caldas and to Sao Paulo. During this time, it will visit the installations of the Brazilian Aeronautics Company in Sao Jose dos Campos.

PRISONER WHO REPORTED TORTURES FOUND SLAIN

PY022143 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 2 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Mar (AFP)--It was revealed here today that Aristolino Jose de Oliveira was murdered in Belfort Roxo, a city in the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro. He was the prisoner who on 12 December told Cardinal Eugenio Salles that prisoners were being tortured and mistreated in Rio de Janeiro prisons. After reporting such practices to the cardinal, Oliveira fled and was being sought by the police. The press had at the time accused the police of letting Oliveira get away on purpose just to kill him later. That accusation was rejected at the time by the justice secretary of Rio de Janeiro, Moacir Veloso, who asserted that Oliveira was not just allowed to escape in order to be killed in the following manhunt as a reprisal for his allegations to the cardinal.

MINES MINISTER: IRANIAN OIL TO COST MORE THAN OPEC'S

PY022106 Buenos Aires IATIN in Spanish 1947 GMT 2 Mar 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Mar (IATIN)--Mines Minister Rear Adm Carlos Quinones announced today that Iran would continue selling petroleum to Chile but at a price higher than that of OPEC. The minister indicated that an announcement to that effect was made by the Iranian Government to all of its buyers, including Chile.

There is a possibility of maintaining the flow of oil from Iran, Quinones said at a press conference. The fuel will begin arriving on the world market at $18 a barrel, while OPEC is selling at $14. Iran supplies 30,000 of 100,000 barrels that Chile consumes daily.

U.S. PROPOSAL ON COPPER PRICES BEING STUDIED

PY021717 Buenos Aires IATIN in Spanish 1618 GMT 2 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 2 Mar (IATIN)--Carlos Quinones, Chilean mines minister, said today that Chile is studying the U.S. proposal to stabilize the price of copper. Quinones told reporters that the study will last 2 to 3 months. The mines minister said: "Our country will make a judgment after the full extent of the proposal is known."

FERNANDEZ TERMS ILO CONCLUSIONS 'SATISFACTORY'

PY020112 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Mar 79 PY

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez termed "highly satisfactory" the conclusions reached by the ILO and the interest expressed by this organization with regard to the development of the Chilean labor plan. The interior minister made this statement at the end of a routine ministerial coordination meeting held this morning which was aimed primarily at discussing the recent ILO meeting in Geneva. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, Labor Minister Jose Pinera and the Government Secretary General Julio Fernandez.

The labor minister conveyed to the interior minister all the background available to him on the conclusions reached by the ILO.

In his meeting with journalists accredited to government house, the interior minister reaffirmed that everything is quiet in Chuquicamata after the lifting of the state of siege which prevailed in this area for 6 months.

BRIEFS

REAR ADMIRAL APPOINTED--The comptroller general of the navy, Capt Aldo Montagna (Bargetto), was promoted to the rank of rear admiral and sworn in by Vice Adm Arturo Troncoso. Admiral Montagna will now also become a member of the naval court. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 79 PY]

INFLATION RATE--The rate of inflation over the first 2 months of this year was 3.3 percent, according to the National Statistics Institute. As of March, salaries will be readjusted by 6 percent in compliance with a government policy to keep salaries current with inflation. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 2 Mar 79 PY]

CEPE MANAGER COMMENTS ON RISING OIL PRICES

PA022206 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2015 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 2 Mar (LATIN)--Ecuador is renegotiating its contracts for the sale of oil to its traditional customers in order to adjust prices to the rising international market situation, according to an official announcement made today. Luis Jativa, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation [CEPE], said that "unquestionably the crisis in Iran has caused prices to rise." This permitted Ecuador to sell 300,000 barrels of oil at $16.30 per barrel recently, an increase of $3 per barrel.

The manager confirmed that as a result of the renegotiation of the current contracts, the price of oil will reach $17 per barrel. However, he did not identify the negotiations or the amounts involved.

After confirming that increases of between 20 and 22 percent were obtained over current prices, Jativa warned that the present situation is due to circumstances. When Iranian oil production resumes, "we will in turn have not a scene of rising prices, but a scene of falling prices."

The crisis in Iran caused a decrease in the world supply of oil amounting to 400 million [words indistinct], as a result of which prices reached unexpected levels, said Jativa. "CEPE [words indistinct] sensitive to the price fluctuations on the international market, and it is in relation to these that national crude prices will be adjusted," he added.

Ecuador, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is now producing 220,000 barrels of crude a day, more than half of which is exported.

NARCOTICS CONTROL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COLOMBIA

PA040127 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] On behalf of their two countries, Jose Ayala Lasso and Diego Uribe Vargas, the foreign ministers of Ecuador and Colombia, respectively--the latter being on an official visit to this city--signed an administrative agreement to prevent, control and repress illegal traffic in and abuse or narcotics and psychotropic substances.

The document which was signed, taking into consideration the two countries' international commitments and based on awareness of the serious social and other consequences resulting from the cultivation, processing, traffic in and abuse of those substances, contains the following agreements.

The Governments of Ecuador and Colombia will harmonize their policies for the prevention, control and repression of the illegal traffic in and abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances and will coordinate bilateral programs for joint prevention and repression of this traffic.

The contracting parties will opportunely and expeditiously process documents required for the prosecution of crimes covered by this agreement in order to enable the competent authorities to act as quickly as possible.

The contracting parties will strengthen their respective official organizations that are responsible for the prevention, control and repression of illegal traffic in and abuse of narcotics and psychotropic substances and will harmonize criteria, policies and programs for this purpose in coordination with public organizations charged with social welfare.

ENERGY MINISTER ANNOUNCES 1 APRIL OIL PRICE INCREASE

PA041944 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1641 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 3 Mar (EFE)--Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Valentin Hernandez Acosta has announced that from 1 April Venezuela will increase the price of petroleum by $.52 per barrel "with an additional charge of $1.20 per barrel as a market premium due to present circumstances. The minister pointed out that the Venezuelan Government has already notified its international clients of the increase.

The increase amounts to $1.72 per barrel for medium type petroleum. Light petroleum will be increased $.08 more, that is to say to $1.80 per barrel.

The Venezuelan energy minister emphasized that the new prices, "in keeping with the new OPEC decision in Abu Dhabi last December," will apply during the second quarter of 1979.

The "additional surcharge" is caused by the international hydrocarbon market situation resulting from the political crisis in Iran and the oil export halt there. By leaving the world market with a deficit of 5 million barrels daily, Iran caused an imbalance in the international supply and demand equilibrium and demand led to a price increase.

Venezuela, with a petroleum production of 116 million tons a year, is the world's 5th largest crude producer after the USSR (552), the United States (463), Saudi Arabia (453) and Iran (276).

FRENCH PETROLEUM OFFICIAL SEEKING MORE OIL

PA042218 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 2 Mar (VENPRES)--Petroleum is becoming notably scarce in France and therefore we are desirous of immediately acquiring a larger quota of Venezuelan petroleum, Dr Albin Chalandon, president of Elf-Aquitaine (French petroleum enterprise), said.

He visited the central tower this morning where he met with President-elect Dr Luis Herrera Campins. This was the last public and private audience to be granted since, starting tomorrow, Herrera Campins will dedicate all his time to forming a cabinet and preparing his 12 March presidential inauguration speech.

Albin Chalandon told newsmen after this important meeting that it fell within the framework of courtesy and the cordial relations existing between France and Venezuela and that it also had the goal of establishing closer cooperation between Venezuelan and French petroleum enterprises.

He said that the enterprise he heads produces only 1 to 2 million tons of crude and 8 million tons of natural gas per year. In order to cover the deficit, France must import a huge amount from the Middle East and 500,000 tons of Venezuelan crude per year.

Since he would like to increase this quota we are willing to exchange technology concerned with the extraction and refinement of heavy crude. We have already made this offer to the Venezuelan petroleum company, he said.

Albin Chalandon, a former cabinet member under Gen Charles de Gaulle and former President Pompidou, will visit the Lake Maracaibo installations tomorrow. He will leave for Mexico early Sunday morning together with the delegation in Venezuela in order to be present at the arrival [as received] of President Giscard d'Estaing, who is visiting Mexico in order to meet with Mexican President Lopez-Portillo.

GISCARD CONCLUDES 4-DAY VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Lopez-Portillo Dinner Address

PA021600 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Speech by Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo during dinner in honor of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on 1 March at Tlaltelolco Palace--presumably recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] very distinguished ladies [words indistinct].

A common origin has linked our nations for a long time. [Words indistinct] thus they inspired our independence. [Words indistinct] the stream of Latinhood in us becomes enriched in our veins with our Indian heritage. We find a common identity with France in its need for understanding, its disposition toward harmony, clarity and order; in the method of its discourse; in the committed honesty of its intelligencia which, during times of trial and through the voice and ingenuity of Victor Hugo, righted injustice and condemned violence. This is the way we understand it and welcome you, Mr President.

This meeting is taking place at an appropriate time to project our interrelationship toward higher levels. France concurs with the concept of a new Europe that, if it wishes to maintain its role in the construction of history, must overcome the limitations of the nation state through sovereign associations to meet political, economic and social responsibilities.

Through the path of sovereign acceptance, Mexico--whose history has constituted an effort to decolonize and conceive itself as an independent nation--furthers its nationalism without hostility or exclusivism. It is seeking a universal order, giving a political response to the efficiency of economic powers which have no face, metropolis, or responsibilities, which transnationalize and darken all national destinies, in the same way it opposes submission imposed by political power, whatever its symbol or strength may be.

No society can live without an ideal to inspire it or without a clear awareness of the principles guiding its organization. This was written by you, Mr President, in the beginning of one of your most clear-sighted books. You have concluded that the periods of great civilization are those in which these two conditions have coincided.

Couldn't we say the same thing about international society? In an era of absolute interdependence, the global existence of civilization is conditioned by overall principles respected by all and a new international order regulating exchanges. Partial arrangements, regardless of whether they exist among big powers or groups of countries, do not solve conflicts [contradicciones] because they leave aside the majority of men and resources which mankind can use with a sense of equilibrium.

All of this demands a new political disposition to organize, outline and conceive interrelationship and exchange. The case of energy products and their alternatives is more than enlightening. Disarray in their production, distribution and consumption--with all that entails and portends--has mankind on the brink of collapse.

A great conception, one to deal with these resources as a patrimony of mankind and embody it into a universal method, is needed urgently. This may sound illusory. Let our proffered commitment as a potential producing country make this valid. We believe that the alternatives are an order giving everybody just and safe access to energy sources or the apocalypse. Its horsemen are already riding. We hope it is not too late.

With this spirit extended to other areas of our relationship, we wish to renew our old and tested relations with France. It behooves us to make an effort to enhance our rapprochement since both of us have similar dependence problems. [Words indistinct] our economy, advancing on the possibilities of complementing them. There is much to explore and to do: raw materials, markets, financing, currency, coinvestments, technology, projects, opportunities that we must merge, eliminating the ghost of a new, money-seeking mercantilism present between the powerful and weak countries.

Fortunately, you are familiar with the dimension of underdevelopment and have gaged in practice the common effort that must be made for man's liberation. You know well that both domestically and externally justice is a condition for survival in decency and dignity.

This is demanded by the democratic culture of which we are a part. For France and Mexico, politics and economy are living parts of culture and not expressions of natural forces. Legitimating the struggle of opposites, imposing order among interests, resolving conflicts, integrating society's forces as a function of democracy's values demand that the state give priority to reason above pragmatism and its limitations. That is why I think we will understand each other by speaking the new language required by our circumstances, abandoning conventional rhetoric in which nobody believes, outlining our problems frankly and lucidly, and solving them with a sense of balance.

Honesty and clarity of the spirit will replace diplomacy's old weapons. This is the way we have talked to and understood each other. This is the way we will continue to understand each other, considering what makes us different, strengthening what brings us closer, respecting each other's identity, seeking harmony and equilibrium, and enlightening reality with reason. These are French virtues. They are, therefore, universal and common to us.

Let them assist us in our negotiations the same way we would like to see them throughout the world, which is tumbling through absurd violence which binds, through the explosion of interdependence, a mankind that has before it, in view of the brutal underlying energy, the beginning of a new era or the end of all eras. Let peaceful reasoning prevail and let Mexico and France concur on it. Thank you very much. [applause]

## Giscard Dinner Remarks

PA021533 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1115 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Mar (EFE)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said here today that France is ready to examine ways in which it could help in the proposed limitation of sales of conventional weapons in Latin America.

During a dinner in his honor, the French president praised his Mexican host Jose Lopez-Portillo. In a toast he praised Mexico's initiatives regarding disarmament of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

"We feel, just as you do, that a realistic way to achieve disarmament is through stages and on a regional basis," Giscard noted referring to the treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Regarding limitations on the region's conventional arms trade proposed by Mexico and other Spanish American countries, Giscard said that France favors them "in principle." "As the talks between the countries of the region progress, France will be ready to examine with them and the other arms suppliers the kind of help which could be given in order to reach an agreement," he said.

Referring to other matters, Giscard insisted on the need for a new kind of international relations. Rejecting "bipolar" relations [relaciones bipolares] imposed by the superpowers, he noted that the multipolar point of view would be appropriate if "the world's new distribution of resources, demography and political responsibilities" is taken into consideration. In this regard the French president reaffirmed his belief that Mexico will be one of the poles to be taken into consideration in the future.

Continuing on matters of bilateral interest, Giscard affirmed that the moment has come to renew French-Mexican relations and open their perspectives to the possibilities in today's world At any rate, Giscard expressed opposition to the "spurious divisions that have pitted or tried to pit the East against the West and the North against the South."

In his speech Giscard invited his Mexican colleague to visit France within the framework of more frequent meetings between the French and Mexican leaders. "France," Giscard stressed, "will give your visit the importance it deserves."

No French Weaponry for Army

PA042008 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0432 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 3 Mar (EFE)--It was announced officially here today that the Mexican Army dismissed the possibility of purchasing arms from France since it feels that with its present arsenal it has enough to meet its needs.

National Defense Secretary Gen Felix Galvan emphasized that "Mexico is a country of peace" and added that no agreement was reached for the purchase of war materiel from France or the United States.

Giscard Congressional Address

PA031558 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2318 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (NOTIMEX)--In his speech before the Mexican Congress, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said that it is necessary to establish "just and balanced relations characterized by a mutual respectwhich will permit the pooling of finances, technology and knowhow of Mexico and France." In the presence of senators, deputies and special guests, the French president said that Mexico is a modern, dynamic country with educated people and a defined future which includes human and natural wealth.

"France wishes to develop with this friendly nation--which has already acquired a certain amount of power--political, cultural and economic relations for the benefit of both countries" for which it is necessary to jointly analyze the future prospects and select areas and methods, said Giscard. He added that the Mexican Government follows the principle of developing its natural resources for the interests and necessities of the people and that "France approves of this policy."

Mexico and France are two nations which are deeply attached to the values of national independence and freedom, with an incessant struggle for the defense of the dignity of man and a humanistic tradition recognized throughout the world, said the French president.

Giscard recognized in Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo a chief of state and philosopher "who has opportunely underscored in his work the irreducible originality of the state of law, which is not based on the supremacy of one class or race, but which is justified to the degree in which it liberates every man from hunger, insecurity, misery and ignorance." For Mexicans and Frenchmen the human person constitutes the basis of institutions, affirmed the French president, adding that in politics "good and evil are separated by the thin edge of a sword."

## Colloquy With Intellectuals

PA031550 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[By special correspondent Alberto Carbone]

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today recommended to the poorer countries that they give priority attention to rural areas, be prudent with the use of advanced technology and abstain from copying complex Western plural democracies.

Giscard participated in a colloquy with Mexican intellectuals led by writer Octavio Paz on what the humanist societies' contribution to tomorrow's world could be. Giscard delivered a speech in which he discarded the theory that the present evolution of mankind leads "a culture of the species." He admitted that at the same time there is a "certain generalization of the problems of the species" as well as " fragmentation of cultures." The synthesis of that contradiction, the French president noted, lies apparently with the "dialog of cultures," as has been Mexico's historical experience.

The contribution of the humanist, democratic and pluralist society, the most perfect examples of which can be found among the countries of the wealthy West, is multiple, Giscard stressed. It consists of democratic and juridical concepts (society of rights) [sociedad de derecho], of scientific education and human rights.

In the course of his lecture and in response to several queries, Giscard explained his opinion regarding questions asked by the developing countries in the face of a changing world.

It is evident that the "concepts of rights and education should be adapted to the types of society that have very pressing and serious problems, such as very poor or developing societies," the French president affirmed. "I take the concept of human rights," Giscard added, "in its strongest sense, that is, as a concept of social organization based on human needs as expressed and defined by man himself." Giscard rejected the idea that the poorest developing countries "could copy" the model of the advanced pluralist democratic society "in identical fashion." "A research effort must be conducted among the poorest countries on the subject of the democratic concept in developing countries since pluralist democratic societies include very complex institutions operating with a large number of bodies that complement each other," Giscard explained.

"One cannot imagine," he continued, "that the democratic functioning of societies in the poorest developing countries could copy those models in identical fashion." "India is a democratic country similar to ours. Although it has other systems for decision-making, it is still a democracy," Giscard explained. He then affirmed that "it should not be thought that development must be brought about by copying the industrialized countries' developing systems."

"The first thing needed is a plan adapted to the country in question which expressly accords priority importance to agricultural and rural development, for instance," Giscard recommended. Giscard indicated that developing countries should abstain from training youth through important educational programs if, upon finishing their studies, they will lack jobs.

Giscard avoided making statements about the demographic explosion in Third World countries. He, nonetheless, said that a demographic policy in accordance with certain solutions for the problems of development should not be dictated by the international community. That decision should be made by the "leaders of those countries."

Finally, Giscard warned against the threat that trying to assimilate advanced technology too quickly poses for Third World countries. "Advanced technology is not transferred in 18 months or 2 years. In fact, one has to establish a program that will develop over a period of years--sometimes from 5 to 10 years--in order to go through all the successive stages of technological transfer," the French president concluded.

No Comment on Colombian Problems

PA031605 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0907 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Mar (LATIN)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing last night refused to answer a Colombian correspondent who asked him if France had already settled two problems affecting Colombia, one of which is related to the automotive program of the Andean Pact.

I cannot answer the question because it does not refer to relations between Mexico and France and because it is out of context, Giscard replied, somewhat upset, to correspondent Jose Vincente Monsalve Hoyos during a press conference on the last day of his 4-day official visit to Mexico.

Monsalve, who identified himself as correspondent in Mexico of the Ecuadorean paper EL MERCURIO, was referring in his question to the French chief of state to alleged pressures and defaults by the French automobile firm Renault through Sofasa, its Colombian affiliate, to the sectorial programming of the Andean Pact.

The newsman also mentioned the alleged default by France in supplying maintenance to 18 Mirage fighter planes purchased by Colombia in recent years.

According to Monsalve, the Colombian Government has filed claims before the French Government for these defaults, but France has never answered.

Provision of Technology

PA030409 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (AFP)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said here today during a news conference that France will provide Mexico with whatever technology it asks for, "regardless of the pressures or actions which might arise." Giscard held the news conference at the end of his official visit to Mexico, which had ended 1 hour earlier with the signing of a joint communique with his Mexican colleague Jose Lopez-Portillo.

Giscard's preciseness was interpreted here as a veiled warning to the United States, whose decision in 1978 to suspend the delivery of enriched uranium to Mexico has paralyzed the construction of the country's first nuclear reactor in Laguna Verde, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Giscard said that the basic agreement between France and Mexico for the peaceful use of nuclear energy by Mexico includes three aspects: prospecting for and exploitation and treatment of uranium; how to guarantee a supply of enriched uranium to Mexico; training technicians for the construction of nuclear powerplants in Mexico.

Giscard denied that France is prepared to oppose the presence of the United States in Latin America because "this concerns the affairs of the countries" in the region. However, he reaffirmed that France is prepared to provide Mexico with all the technology which it may need to fulfill its "national policies." "We will give Mexico the technology it requests, regardless of the pressures or actions which might arise," the president emphasized.

Report on Joint Communique

PA030225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (AFP)--Mexico and France today agreed to promote an active peace [paz activa] which includes the "elimination of hunger, disease, illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and injustice." In a final communique issued at the end of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit, the two presidents affirmed that "active peace does not merely imply the absence of an armed conflict."

For the first time France involved itself in the matter of Belize's independence, which is challenged by Guatemala. The final communique states that Giscard and Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo understand that it is "urgent" to find a solution to the problem of Belize within the framework of the United Nations, as well as to find solutions in the Middle East, Namibia (South West Africa) and Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). The two countries also supported the need for general disarmament.

France supported the Latin American initiative adopted in Mexico in August of 1978 to adopt measures "destined to obtain self-limitation on the use and transfer of certain conventional arms" in the region.

At the economic level, the two presidents said that the negotiations to establish a new international economic order which are now underway in the United Nations "must be accelerated and quickly implemented." They proclaimed the desire to conclude the "negotiations for the establishment of a common raw materials fund" and considered it "indispensable to create a new financial mechanism that will play a key role in the financing of measures destined to stabilize the international prices and markets of basic raw materials and at the same time improve the structure of those markets."

Giscard and Lopez-Portillo agreed "to fully implement the Tokyo declaration (Tokyo Round), in particular the part concerning special differential treatment in favor of the developing countries." Finally, the two heads of state coincided in their belief that it is "necessary to liberalize the control of trade, finances and development in all countries of the world in order to stimulate world trade."

More on Communique

PA030226 Paris AFP in Spanish 0122 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (AFP)--The communique issued here today at the end of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit states that France and Mexico will cooperate in the use of nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes.

France promised to find a favorable solution to Mexico's problems in connection with the European Economic Community's general preferential system and Mexico's commercial deficit with the community.

The two countries agreed to carry out joint projects for the development and exchange of technology in the sectors of electrical equipment construction, mechanical equipment, the automotive industry, air and railroad transportation, machine tools, oil industry equipment, aeronautics, port infrastructures, the exploitation of marine resources, the food processing industry and tourism.

The two heads of state referred in satisfactory terms to the line of credit granted by France to Mexico for the amount of $240 million, which will be used to finance Mexican projects.

The two governments also agreed to increase industrial, technological and scientific cooperation.

They signed cooperation agreements in the fields of the development of livestock production, marketing organization, the commercialization of foodstuffs, railroads, mining, metallurgy and nuclear energy for peaceful use.

The two presidents agreed to continue increasing the cultural exchange between the two countries. They also agreed to mutually recognize high school diplomas issued in France and in Mexico. Mexico agreed to carry French television programs dubbed in Spanish.

President Lopez-Portillo accepted Giscard's invitation to visit France at a date to be set in the future. According to the communique, the climate that prevailed during Giscard's visit was particularly cordial.

End of Visit

PA031632 Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Mar (AFP)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left the capital Saturday morning at the close of an official 3-day visit to Mexico.

The French chief of state and his wife Anne-Aymone departed at 0925 local time (1525 GMT) from the Mexico City airport where Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo and his wife Carmen Romano de Lopez-Portillo bade him farewell.

Accompanied by a large party that does not include newsmen, the French presidential couple today will visit the Minatitlan petroleum center on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico in the south after flying over a large part of the Mexican oilfields.

Following that, they will visit Palenque and Uxmal, seats of the Maya civilization of the sixth and thirteenth centuries, in the State of Yucatan. In Merida, the state's capital, they will again board a plane at 1900 local time (0100 GMT) for their return to Paris.

The official part of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit ended Friday with the signing of a joint communique and several agreements, one of which establishes a loan to Mexico of 1 billion francs for the development of various industrial projects.

During the visit France also signed protocol No 1 of the Tlaltelolco Latin American Treaty for military denuclearization of the region, reserved for non-Latin American powers that have possessions there. Mexico and France agreed in considering as very positive the result of this visit, the first to be made to Mexico by a French chief of state since General de Gaulle's historic 1964 trip.

INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN SPARKS VIOLENCE IN TONOSI

PA020435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0345 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Agriculture Minister Dr Alfredo Orange, Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, deputy chief of the Panama National Guard, and the governor of Los Santos Province will leave early tomorrow for the town of Tonosi, where an incident occurred today between townspeople and the Panama National Guard. Sgt Astolfo Arrocha was killed in the incident.

The incident occurred this afternoon when residents of Tonosi, who are opposed to a project for the integral development of the region being carried out by the Agriculture Ministry, attacked the homes and vehicles of government officials.

Maj Eugenio Corro of the 7th military zone tried to intervene to stop the actions of the angry Tonosi residents. In the resulting confrontation, Sergeant Arrocha was killed and guardsman Ellis Cedeno was injured.

There were also injuries among the civilian residents, although reports received from Panama National Guard indicate that none of the civilian injuries was serious.

Preliminary investigations will be carried out tomorrow morning by Agriculture Minister Alfredo Orange, Lt Colonel Ruben Dario Paredes and Cecilio Fisher.

National Guard Communique

PA021240 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1155 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[National Guard communique issued 2 March]

[Text] The National Guard headquarters wishes to make the following public explanation in connection with incidents occurring in the Tonosi area on Thursday, 1 March:

In the course of that day, peasants residing in the Tonosi Valley reacted violently against government officials, mainly those from the Ministry of Agricultural Development [MIDA], engaged in carrying out several programs in the area. These incidents resulted in the destruction by fire of furniture, equipment and vehicles. This action prompted the officials to file a complaint with the National Guard's 7th military zone, headed by Maj Eugenio Corro. Learning of the incidents, Maj Corro led a group of National Guardsmen in an effort to talk with the residents responsible for the incidents.

Near the Tonosi area, while the guardsmen were discussing the situation with some civilians, the latter opened fire, killing 1st Sgt Astolfo Arrocha and wounding guardsman Edwin Ellis [as heard] In the ensuing action, civilians Virgilio Vergara, Celestino Velasquez, Evangelino de Gracia, Calixta Gonzalez and Peregrino Vargas Corrales were slightly injured.

Learning of the incidents, the president of the republic, Dr Aristides Royo, and National Guard Chief of Staff Col Florencio Flores took immediate action to clarify the situation and appointed MIDA Minister Alfredo Orange and Los Santos Province Governor Iturbe de Gonzalez to coordinate action, with the assistance of Chief of Staff members Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes, assistant chief of staff, and Lt Col Cecilio Fisher, G-5, at the site of the incidents. These civilians and military officials will conduct the preliminary investigation to restore order in the area, while the corresponding authorities study the incidents.

## Peasant Leader's Explanation

PA031655 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1345 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[From "Mesa de Redactores" program]

[Text] You will now hear the explanation given by Uruguay Nelson, one of the leaders of the movement against implementation of the project for the integral development of Tonosi Valley. We talked with Nelson in one of the cells of the National Guard garrison in Tonosi. It should be noted that Nelson was later released. However, we were able to talk with him early yesterday morning. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording in progress] [Question] ...matter for the domestic service, Uruguay.

[Answer] Well, it was a difficult matter. The demonstration began peacefully. But then when the time came, the people were infuriated and did something wrong. I know that the people did something wrong. A single person cannot dominate a town, and when they are in that mood. [ as received] I know that what the town did was wrong.

[Question] Uruguay, it had already been agreed in earlier meetings that the project definitely would not be implemented in the Tonosi area. What was the reason for this occurrence? How do you explain the situation?

[Answer] The minister told us that the project would not be carried out. However, when the new project director returned, it was rumored that he had said that he would carry out the project because he damn well wanted to, period. This infuriated the townspeople [end recording]

## Agriculture Minister Interview

PA021743 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1115 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Adan Castillo Galastica interview with Agricultural Development Minister Alfredo Orange Bustos--no date or place given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Orange Bustos] Good morning, Panamanians. First of all, on my behalf and in the name of the government, I want to voice my profound regret at the incidents that took place yesterday afternoon in the Tonosi Valley, where a National Guardsman died and several other people were hurt.

As minister, I want to clarify that the project had been eliminated following the 30 January meeting that we held with 34 community leaders in the evening. We attended the meeting together with Dr Armando Garcia, then Region 8 director; lawyer Dr Winston Spadafora, ministry legal adviser; and community officials such as the well-known musician Uruguay Nelson, United People of Tonosi Committee Chairman Escobar, and other people from the area. On that occasion, since the people of Tonosi had rejected the project and following the president's instruction that if Tonosi did not want the project it would be eliminated, we decided not to carry out the project in Tonosi. Our personnel remained in the area with the sole intention of looking for other activities for the Agricultural Development Ministry to undertake, but never of continuing the project.

I have learned, Adan, that certain officials' views clashed with those of community members. This does not reflect the ministry's official stand on the project. They may have been personal views, which in no way mean that this project is going to be pursued or that the community is being deceived.

As minister, and on my own behalf, I reiterate my promise that the project is not going to be implemented.

[Question] In view of the tragic incidents that took place at Tonosi, what will your ministry's position be now and in the future?

[Answer] Adan, I want to comply with President Royo's remark that this is a government of all Panamanians. We are profoundly worried about what happened. We will go to the area this morning in order to hold talks with the people, to continue offering our support. The ministry has to be present all over the country. It has to continue providing assistance to the extent that the people want help. As President Royo said in the presidency, in order to have a good marriage it is necessary for two people to respect and love each other, and we will do as much as mutual respect allows.

[Question] Would you like to say anything else?

[Answer] Castillo, I would like to add that I think it is very prudent for the Tonosi community and the Los Santos region to understand that the intention of this government and of the sector is strictly to achieve development. At no time do they want to interfere with what is considered to be the customary practice of the region. This project, which was planned by AID, a recognized international agency, was not accepted by the community. So we are not going to impose it, here or anywhere. We feel that projects should be born out of the communities' own ideas.

Press Commentary

PA050155 Panama City DOMINICAL in Spanish 4 Mar 79 p 2-A PA

[Article by Secundino Torres Gudino: "Resistance to Change and Lack of Communication"]

[Excerpts] The Tonosi Valley plan has been resisted because of the people's fear of innovations. Accustomed since the dawn of the republic to a regime of small-scale farming [regimen agrario artesanal], which is the most elementary form of dividing labor, they foresaw that changes would affect the evolution of their traditional way of life.

The Tonosi Valley was conquered by a group of peasants at the dawn of the republic. Modern access roads are recent. Modern techniques of civilization came to the area a short time ago. They have always been exposed to the vagaries of nature. The Tonosi River razes half a town when it overflows and this contact with nature has led the inhabitants to resist drastic change. There are a few latifundists who control and monopolize large tracts. Bossism still reigns in all its splendor.

Under these conditions, an economic development plan that would change the situation was something to be resisted. It should have been preceeded by a massive campaign to change the mentality of the inhabitants.

The Tonosi Valley residents' reaction to the economic innovations introduced by our government should lead us to a rational study of the circumstances. At the bottom of all this is the rural sector's resistance to a change in their traditional way of life, but an overwhelming part was also played by the lack or insufficiency of information provided to the inhabitants of that sector of the republic.

## COSTA RICA

### CARAZO, ROYO MEET IN BORDER TOWN OF SIXAOLA 3 MARCH

PA031710 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Panamanian President Aristides Royo are meeting in the Costa Rican town of Sixaola on the Atlantic coast of the Panamanian border. Royo crossed the border at 1125 (1625 GMT) this morning and together with Carazo dedicated a highway that will join Sixaola and Puerto Limon, also in Costa Rica.

### SECURITY MINISTER CONFIRMS RECEIPT OF WEAPONS FROM VENEZUELA

PA030445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2338 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey confirmed to ACAN-EFE today, Friday, that the Venezuelan Government recently supplied weapons to the Costa Rican Government. The donation was made in order to provide the Costa Rican Civil Guard with the necessary resources to carry out military operations in the region bordering Nicaragua. Echeverria said that the Caracas government "supplied" M-14 rifles and ammunition which, although owned by Venezuela, may be used here for an indefinite period.

Minister Echeverria said that although the Civil Guard has been instructed to act with caution, no new territorial violation will be permitted, no matter what the cost of this position. The minister refused to provide information on the number of rifles and quantity of ammunition "supplied" by the Venezuelan Government.

### FIGHTING REPORTED 2 MARCH ALONG NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA021220 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] An airplane has strafed Costa Rican territory, and there were intense confrontations today along the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border near the towns of Mexico, Upala, Las Delicias, Buena Vista and El (Sopa). A (Cutzel) plane which strafed Costa Rican territory was apparently downed by guerrillas. No casualties have been reported as a result of those confrontations, which began at 1400 and ended at approximately 1600.

### CLEANUP OPERATION AT BORDER TO BE INTENSIFIED

PA042005 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1909 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Civil Guard announced today that it will intensify the "cleanup" operation it started on Friday in the country's northern area bordering Nicaragua. The contingent sent to the area has been instructed to capture every Sandinist guerrilla or Nicaraguan National Guardsman it finds on Costa Rican soil.

Col Fernando Munoz, general director of public forces, reported that the operation, called Checkmate, will be intensified beginning Monday at strategic points along the border. Priority will be given to areas where attacks by Nicaraguan troops have been verified and where troops loyal to President Anastasio Somoza have undertaken a campaign of intimidation against the population.

The operation will last 15 days. It is estimated that it will cost the government $1 million.

CIVIL GUARD TO PROTECT HARVESTS FROM NICARAGUAN ATTACKS

PA041640 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rican crops will be protected by the nation's public forces. In view of many requests by residents of the northern region of the country near Nicaragua, the public forces have decided to send contingents to several farm areas to protect them while the crops are being harvested. The residents of this area have complained repeatedly that the Somozist National Guard is continuously burning and destroying their crops, but so far they have not been protected by the Civil Guard.

TUNA TALKS WITH MEXICO, U.S. TO BE RESUMED

PA031758 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Talks on the subject of tuna will be resumed. Economy, Industry and Commerce Minister Fernando Altmann Ortiz announced yesterday afternoon that a tripartite meeting will be held on 7 and 8 March at OAS headquarters and will be attended by Mexico, Costa Rica and the United States in order to discuss the tuna problem. The talks, which will resume after being interrupted about 1 month ago, will touch upon the following aspects: the percentage of tuna ownership, special treatment for certain vessels and the size of the regulated area. Regarding the last point, certain riparian states feel that this area should be regulated from the 150th meridian while the United States thinks it should remain as it is.

FINE PAID FOR CAPTURED U.S. TUNA BOAT; RELEASE PENDING

PA040149 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] The "White Star" tuna fishing boat and its captain have been released. Until a few minutes ago the legal papers had not reached the commandant's office and the port captain had not been informed of any release orders. It was believed that the tuna boat would leave port this morning. After the proper fine had been paid, the conditions for the tuna boat to leave port were fulfilled. [Words indistinct] disclosed that the fines decreed by judicial authorities had been paid and that the U.S.-registered "White Star" and its crew were free to leave port. The boat was detained in national waters by patrol boat No 405 while sailing near Cocos Island. It was accused of illegally fishing in Costa Rican waters.

Nevertheless, until a few minutes ago neither the comandant's office nor the port captain's office had been informed of the release order issued by the judge. Thus, it appears that although the fine was paid, the proper orders were not issued yesterday and the boat may not leave until Monday. The boat will leave port with the tuna it caught since it paid $240,000, the value of the fish.

The period within which the court must issue a verdict will expire on Monday, so the decision will probably be made on Tuesday. If an indictment is issued, the case will be tried at a public hearing.

## EL SALVADOR

### GUATEMALAN PAPER SAYS ROMERO'S SON KIDNAPED

PA040210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0003 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper PRENSA LIBRE reported here today that a son of Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero has allegedly been kidnaped by Salvadoran communist guerrillas. According to the report, the kidnaping forced the Salvadoran Government to repeal the public order law several days ago. The law granted the government broad powers to fight leftist subversion.

PRENSA LIBRE claimed that the Salvadoran president's son, who is well known in sports circles for his basketball playing, has been kidnaped by the Armed Forces of National Resistance, which has demanded, first, the repeal of the public order law and, second, the release of political prisoners in Salvadoran jails. The paper says that "this report dispels doubts held by Central American political circles regarding the absurd repeal of a law which grants the executive broad powers to fight subversion and disorders, particularly now when El Salvador is facing renewed violence and many well-known businessmen have been kidnaped. [quotation marks as received]

PRENSA LIBRE also mentioned the possibility that the repeal of the law on the 26th of this month might have been prompted by pressure from the U.S. Government.

### President Romero's Denial

PA040324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0258 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero denied here today, Saturday, that one of his sons had been kidnaped, as has been rumored in San Salvador for the past 13 days. The rumor that Luis Felipe Romero had been kidnaped began to circulate on February 20, but the president formally denied the report when asked by newsmen.

Luis Felipe, who plays on the Marte football team in the first division of El Salvador's major leagues, will play tomorrow, Sunday, against the Honduran Broncos. The game will be held at the Cuscatlan Stadium in this capital.

### FPL KILLS SHOE COMPANY OFFICIAL FOR ANTILABOR STANCE

PA042227 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The illegal Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today, Saturday, killed Carlos Mata Borromeo Mata, chief of personnel at the Adoc shoe factory, as he was leaving his home in Soyapango. The extremist group accused Mata of having an antilabor attitude and of working to benefit the employers. According to the FPL, he eliminated the labor union at the Adoc tanning plant in Ateos, thereby causing subsistance problems for hundreds of workers and their families. The extremist operation was called "Felipe, Tulio, Ruben and Austin," FPL members who have fallen in various clashes with the authorities.

The same group also claimed responsibility for Friday's destruction of cotton bales valued at $2.5 million. The bales were located on the outskirts of Usulutan, some 110 km east of the capital. The FPL said it carried out this operation because the cottongrowers had abused hundreds of thousands of field laborers during the past cotton harvest.

## GUATEMALA

### ENERGY SECRETARY CALLS FOR VOLUNTARY FUEL SAVINGS

PA040309 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Col Jorge Luis Monzon, hydrocarbons and nuclear energy secretary, said that a self-imposed regimen of economizing can greatly contribute toward saving fuel. He added that the users of petroleum byproducts must be aware of the energy shortage caused by world scarcity and the problems existing in primary petroleum sources. In other countries, the governments dictate restrictive measures but this can be avoided merely by having each citizen contribute to saving fuel, he emphasized. This campaign must have the support of service clubs [as heard] and all legal entities aware of their responsibility.

### FAR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLING INDUSTRIALIST

PA021417 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Mar (AFP)--The Rebel Armed Forces [FAR] guerrilla group tonight claimed responsibility for the killing of Guatemalan industrialist Leopoldo Zuniga, which occurred here today. Leopoldo Zuniga was taken to the hospital still alive after being shot on the street with a .45-caliber pistol. He died a few hours later. The industrialist owned farms in northwest Guatemala on the Mexican border. Guatemalan leftist groups had accused Zuniga of being responsible for the death of labor leader Mario Mugia. Zuniga had always denied the charge.

## HONDURAS

### REDUCTION IN DELIVERIES OF OIL DERIVATIVES REPORTED

PA042205 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1929 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The U.S. Texaco refinery, which operates in northern Honduras, yesterday took transporters, fuel distributors and the government by surprise by rationing the delivery of oil derivatives. The refinery has decided to reduce the supply of fuel, lubricants and other oil derivatives by up to 30 percent, although Economy Vice Minister Rigoberto Alvarenga admitted that the reduction could go as high as 50 percent by next week.

The official said that the unexpected measure has probably been taken by Texaco as a means of pressuring the government into decreeing a general $0.15-increase (30 cents of a lempira). This increase would be double the 14.5-percent rise in the price of crude decreed by OPEC late last year.

Rigoberto Alvarenga said that the refinery's decision could paralyze Honduran transportation, industry and other sectors which depend on oil derivatives. Since the measure is detrimental to the Honduran economy, the government will decide on Monday what sanctions to impose on the refinery or whether to grant the requested increase. However, indignation was noted among government officials approached by ACAN-EFE, as well as among transporters, distributors and the public in general.

EL TIEMPO DENOUNCES NICARAGUAN VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE

PA041644 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] A Honduran newspaper, EL TIEMPO, complained in Tegucigalpa Saturday that a Nicaraguan air force helicopter flew 20 km inside Honduran territory on 26 February. The newspaper says that the aircraft is similar to the one which penetrated Honduran airspace in January, strafing homes and cattle, bombing and flying very low over the towns of San Marcos de Colon, (Dujure), El Carrizal, Prieto and Tierras Colorados. The newspaper adds that (?despite) the testimony of civilians, militarymen and authorities in these areas, the Foreign Ministry said it knew nothing of this new Nicaraguan violation.

## NICARAGUA

SOMOZA DENIES SUPPORTING SON'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY

PA021721 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1613 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle has denied that he supports his son Lt Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero as a presidential candidate. He also denied the possibility that he would become president again in a future term, as reported Thursday by "the Voice of the OAS," the OAS' official radio station. Somoza said that the station's broadcast of alleged statements by him supporting his son's candidacy for the presidency is "completely false" because that would be unconstitutional. Nicaraguan law forbids the reelection of a president or the election of close relatives by blood or marriage.

According to an official Nicaraguan bulletin issued today, the "Voice of the OAS" was given false information as part of "the campaign of slander unleashed by sectors seeking to distort President Somoza's policies merely because he is a staunch anticommunist in America."

SOMOZA BLAMES U.S. FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS IN PRESS CONFERENCE

PA021941 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1909 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza today blamed the U.S. Government for the shortage of dollars that has intensified the economic crisis in the country. During a news conference at the Old Military Club, the Nicaraguan president said: In an effort to overthrow this government, the United States excluded us from the club of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and has refused us access to foreign money, forcing us to finance ourselves, as we are doing.

Somoza announced that Nicaragua will present a new request for financing to the IMF to improve its monetary situation, hoping the IMF will restore Nicaragua's right to use international funds to normalize the situation. "We are going to recover the facilities of the fund and normalize our credits. Nicaragua is a country with very good international credit, and the Nicaraguan people must realize that the dollar crisis is not caused by the national government but by the U.S. Government," he said.

The president said that he is doing everything possible so that dollars obtained from exports of agricultural products will be channeled to the country's vital areas.

The Nicaraguan president refused to answer a newsman who asked him about the meeting he held with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez on a Caribbean island some months ago. "I would rather not refer to that question," Somoza replied.

Further on Press Conference

PA030400 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2040 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza Debayle said today that the opposition to his regime has already lost its resolve to overthrow him. This has to be stated clearly, Somoza said during a news conference held at the Old Military Club. In the press conference, he emphasized that his government has overcome the political crisis in the country and said that the next stage is that of normalization. Perhaps it is for this reason that he said at the beginning that it is high time to begin making changes and to reorganize the institutions.

Somoza announced that a commission of Nicaraguan jurists will be invited to draft a proposal for reorganizing the country's judicial branch. A technical council, composed of military and civilian experts, will be asked to draft a proposal for an organic law to reorganize the National Guard in order to create, among other things, a national police to be in charge of dealing with matters of public order. So far, the military commands of the country have been divided into two services, the urban police and the rural police, but with the proposed changes an all-inclusive police service will be created.

According to the official announcement, another commission will have the task of drafting a new election law to guarantee the organization and operation of political parties under a democratic pluralism which will include free elections and effective voting without partisan pressures.

Somoza also said that through special mechanisms, his government will work to prevent embezzlement and to insure the channeling of national funds in order to satisfy the country's development needs. Somoza said that all the necessary laws will be issued to improve the social pact, insuring respect for human rights and all the initiatives which efficient and effective state and municipal administrations require.

Somoza promised to enact a new radio and television law to replace the one now in force, which is commonly known as the "Black Code." He said that the changes to "remodel the institutions" will take from 6 to 8 months in some cases and from 1 to 2 years in others. He said that all political parties and labor and professional organizations are invited to participate in discussions on these institutional changes.

Somoza blamed the industrialists and businessmen who participated in two employers' strikes last year for the domestic economic situation. "They caused the unemployment and, therefore, it is they who must find a solution to the problem by investing capital so that the unemployment will not persist much longer," he said.

In an apparently calm tone of voice, Somoza commented on the harsh criticism leveled against his government concerning the National Guard's repression of the government's opposition. Referring to those killed or captured and the searches that are taking place in the country, which were pointed out by a European journalist, Somoza said that the government's actions to defend the lives and properties of persons are being labeled as repression.

"Here we have had a wave of attacks which affects not only the authorities, but the community as well. The police cars cruising the streets are being shot at from houses and policemen are being wounded. Therefore, if the right of defense is labeled as repression, that is the way we will have to act," Somoza said. "I am not going to permit shots to be fired at policemen and have them stand still and get killed. It would be a lack of virtue on my part to say: Well, he was killed so that there would be no repression in Nicaragua," he added.

Somoza affirmed that not all people fear the National Guard, only those who are promoting subversion. The honest people have no quarrel with the National Guard. He emphasized that he was certain of being able to hold out until 1981 despite the existing pressure in the country and the conditions of an undeclared civil war. He said that other countries have experienced similar situations and they have overcome them.

MORE POLITICAL REFUGEES LEAVE MANAGUA FOR VENEZUELA

PA030025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Today, a group of 38 refugees left the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital for Caracas under the protection of the right to diplomatic asylum which they resorted to since they felt they were being persecuted by Gen Anastasio Somoza's government. The group is headed by Orlando Paguaga, Union of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN) leader, and includes the brothers Marvin and Edwin Sanchez, Argentina Mendieta, Denis Rodriguez, Frank Tenorio Mora, William Luna and Leonardo Mongrillo Lopez.

Cornelio Sanchez, the embassy's charge d'affaires, accompanied them to Panama, from where other Venezuelan Embassy officials in that country will escort them to Caracas.

Jose Lino Orozco, a member of the CTN National Executive Committee--on whose behalf the Latin American Workers Central (CLAT) has been negotiating, just as it did in Paguaga's case--is in the Venezuelan Embassy here awaiting his turn to travel to Caracas, labor sources told this agency.

Mrs Velia Peralta, mother of David and Rene Tejada Peralta, is also a refugee at the Venezuelan Embassy, in which nearly 300 Nicaraguan opponents of the ruling regime have sought asylum and through which they have left for Venezuela. David Tejada Peralta died after being tortured several years ago by Maj Oscar Morales, and Rene was killed while participating in Sandinist guerrilla activities.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR LODGES PROTEST OVER SHOOTING INCIDENT

PA042123 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0303 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Spanish Ambassador to Nicaragua Pedro Manuel de Aristegui Petit presented a note to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry protesting the incident in which Spanish citizen Brother Benito Agustin Diaz Lopez of the La Salle congregation was wounded. Brother Diaz Lopez was shot on 15 February when government troops entered the La Salle school in Leon in search of armed men.

After the attack by troops stationed in Leon, it was determined that there were no Sandinist guerrillas in the school. The only persons present were the clergy in charge of the school. Brother Diaz Lopez was shot by the troops while trying to identify himself to the soldiers.

It was learned here that after the Spanish ambassabor presented the protest note, he received assurances by Foreign Minister Julio C. Quintana that "the officer responsible for the incident had been discharged." It was also announced that the authorities had appointed a military court to investigate the facts and assess responsibility. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry also guaranteed the Spanish Government that the patrol chief will be investigated and punished accordingly.

The Spanish clergyman is recuperating from the wounds.

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION IN MASAYA; OTHER INCIDENTS REPORTED

PA041916 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Mar (AFP)--Violent demonstrations to protest the killing of labor leader Bosco Monge yesterday afternoon by a paramilitary group were repoted here today. Official sources pointed out that the army sent several detachments to Masaya, in eastern Nicaragua, to reinforce troops stationed there who were unable to control the demonstrators. In their rampage through the city the demonstrators set fire to government offices, a market and four government vehicles, which were completely destroyed. During the riots, which occurred after the burial of the murdered labor leader, one civilian supposedly connected with the government was killed.

Radio stations today reported that a civilian was killed near the town of San Jorge, in the south, in an attack against the army commander there, Col Alesio Gutierrez, who was unhurt. Managua radio stations said that Colonel Gutierrez and his bodyguards were attacked by an armed group, allegedly Sandinists, but did not say if the person killed was one of the officer's bodyguards, one of the assailants or someone else.

It was also reported that a civilian was killed near the town of San Jorge, in the south, in an attack against the army commander there, Col Alesio Gutierrez, who was unhurt. Managua radio stations said that Colonel Gutierrez and his bodyguards were attacked by an armed group, allegedly Sandinists, but did not say if the person killed was one of the officer's bodyguards, one of the assailants or someone else.

It was also reported that in Matagalpa, to the north, an armed group shot a member of the army whose rank was not disclosed.

U.S. CITIZEN SHOT BY NATIONAL GUARD PATROL

PA041638 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] In Managua a U.S. citizen was killed in a new wave of violence which occurred late Friday night and early Saturday morning. John McCarthy, a U.S. citizen, was shot by a National Guard Patrol of the antiterrorist special brigade as he was driving in his car accompanied by another U.S. citizen, [Dennis Pigeon], and a Nicaraguan, Jose Antonio Porras Moncada, who was seriously wounded.

FSLN ISSUES WAR BULLETINS ON RECENT ATTACKS

PA021907 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1658 GMT 2 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Guerrillas of the Proletarian Faction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) on Wednesday killed a soldier and wounded another in an attack on the military post in Masatepe, in the eastern Nicaraguan Department of Masaya. According to a communique issued by the guerrillas today, the "Bosco Monge People's Revolutionary Commando Unit" carried out the attack and "recovered" military equipment from the dead and wounded soldiers. While the "Bosco Monge" unit attacked the Masatepe garrison, another guerrilla group harassed guardsmen posted to protect a coffee-processing center on the Bolivar ranch near Masatepe so that they could not go to the aid of the garrison.

Another war bulletin of the same revolutionary group today took credit for the execution of Jose Hernandez, the driver and bodyguard of National District Minister (Mayor of Managua) Orlando Montenegro. He was killed in an attack in Masaya several days ago.

Meanwhile, in view of constant attacks by Sandinist squads in the city of Leon, 92 km west of Managua, the private capital Banco de America has ordered the closing of a branch in Leon. Sandinist squads have robbed the branch three times. In the latest robbery on Tuesday, they took 150,000 cordobas ($22,000).

SANDINIST LEADERS WARN OF IMPERIALIST PLOT

PA041936 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Humberto Ortega Saavedra and Oscar Perez Cassar, leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], have asked for a broad movement of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people to foil imperialist plans to establish Somozism without Somoza in Nicaragua. The statements were made somewhere in Nicaragua and were published in the Sunday edition of the Cuban newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE.

The Sandinist leaders emphasized that the FSLN has the military capacity and support of the masses to confront any maneuver directed at trying to stop the popular victory. Ortega Saavedra and Perez Cassar emphasized the importance of the establishment of a National Patriotic Front composed of all the antidictatorial forces with anti-imperialistic leanings which will permit the launching of a rebel offensive and the overthrow of the Somoza regime.

MEXICO CITY EMBASSY DENIES REPORTED OFFER OF TROOPS FOR SRV

PA030233 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0209 GMT 3 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (LATIN)--The Cuban Embassy in Mexico denied here today reports that the Cuban Government had offered aid, including military assistance, to the Republic of Vietnam to fight against China.

A report published in a local paper today quoted Cuban Ambassador Fernando Lopez Muino as having said that Fidel Castro's government had offered aid, including an armed contingent, to Vietnam.

Ramon Arnaud, the embassy's official spokesman, told LATIN that the report is false. Arnaud said that Lopez Muino gave an interview over the official Mexican television station in which he merely expressed "the Cuban people's solidarity with Vietnam" and said that "Cuba has always been willing to give even its own blood" to help brother countries." [quotation marks as received]

"However," the Cuban Embassy spokesman said, "our ambassador made no mention of troops or armed contingents or anything like that."

UN ENVOY CALLS FOR SUPPORT FOR ZIMBABWE PATRIOTS

FL031414 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Today [as heard] Cuba called on the international community to resolutely give moral, political, financial and material support to the Zimbabwe patriots to accelerate the inevitable defeat of the Ian Smith racist regime. Cuban Ambassador [to the United Nations] Raul Roa Kouri told the [UN] Security Council that that organ should support the legitimate struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and once again condemn the Rhodesian racist regime and those who support and encourage it. Roa called on the council to reinforce the sanctions against Rhodesia and to unequivocally support both the liberation movements of southern Africa and the front line countries.

In an allusion to the United States and Great Britain, he stated that those who try sending observers to the fraudulent elections being prepared by Ian Smith for next month do so knowing that it is a play which violates the legitimate interests of the people of Zimbabwe. He stated that the resolution proposed by the nonalined countries that are members of the Security Council follows what has been agreed to at the ministerial meeting held last month by the Coordinating Bureau of that movement in Maputo, Mozambique. The Cuban ambassador stated that criminal incursions by the Rhodesian regime into Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique have been extended to the People's Republic of Angola.

COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIAN LABOR MINISTRY

FL021120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Ethiopia and Cuba have signed a cooperation agreement in the field of labor and social security. The agreement was signed in Addis Ababa by Tadele Mengesha, Ethiopian minister of labor and social affairs, and Lazaro Gonzalez, director of the National Institute for Scientific Labor Research in Cuba.

Cuba will cooperate with the Ethiopian Labor Ministry in the training of specialized cadres in labor organization and will assist in the drafting of methods for development of the labor force, according to the terms of the agreement which will be in force for 18 months.

FURTHER ON FIDEL CASTRO ADDRESS TO ANGOLA TEACHERS

FL021238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpts] An emotional ceremony was held yesterday at the Lazaro Pena Auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers to welcome the first contingent of the Che Guevara internationalist teachers detachment and bid farewell to a second group. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, made the closing remarks.

With emotional words, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro told the young teachers that their work represents a totally new experience for the revolution. Years ago, he said, our concern was how to solve the educational problem and how to tackle the situation of having a large number of students going into secondary schools, with no apparent solution to the problem. He explained how the problem was solved with the Manuel Ascunce Domenech teacher training detachment and how the idea emerged of extending this experience abroad in order to help another recently liberated country.

Fidel stressed that he was certain of success in this new task because he knew the quality of Cuban youths. There was confidence in them and it was known that they would do the work. [Begin Castro recording] All the analyses and assessments that have been made show that the comrades of the first contingent conducted themselves in an exemplary manner and have done excellent work. [end recording]

Fidel pointed out that for our country, our party, our Young Communists and our students, it is a real source of pride to be able to assert that the comrades of the first contingent have performed their mission thoroughly and once again have demonstrated the quality of our people and our youths and the internationalist spirit of our country. He added that they demonstrated the quality of our principles, our eductional methods and our revolutionary pedagogy. He explained that they learned how to carry out their task under highly difficult conditions thousands of miles from home, which raises and enhances the merits of the comrades who did the work.

He said the second contingent is going better prepared because it spent a longer time training and has the experience of the first one. [Begin Castro recording] The second contingent has your example, your inspiration and the incentive of the work done by you. [end recording]

Futher on, Fidel explained that the second contingent will spend 2 years in the People's Republic of Angola, because it can do a better job in that time. He added that this time only 484 youths are going in comparison with the first contingent, which had 713. He announced that this time it was decided to include a group of primary school teachers, composed of 394 comrades who are graduate teachers and have experience in working with children.

Fidel explained that more than 32,000 students were taught by the first contingent and he emphasized: That is the most fertile seed we could ever plant. It is the most beautiful work a human being can do. The glories of creativity and the glories of education always are preferable to the glories of war for men who love human progress and peace.

During his speech, the commander in chief read certain recommendations drafted by Council of Ministers Vice President Jose Ramon Fernandez and Education Minister Asela de los Santos with regard to the work the teachers will do in Angola.

To the ones who have returned, Fidel said that as students, which they are, they should apply the same discipline they expected from their students when they did the work of teachers in Angola, because he would not like to see any of them not completing his education. You are writing a new history in Cuba's pedagogy; you are forging a historic page of extraordinary value, Fidel emphasized. He said that in offering this type of assistance we must not think that we are helping others. Instead, we are helping ourselves because this effort helps us to raise the quality of teachers in every sense. And our commander in chief concluded: [Begin Castro recording] We express to you our recognition and our admiration on behalf of the party and country. [applause] Fatherland or death, we will win. [applause] [end recording]

RAMIREZ CRUZ ADDRESSES VIETNAM SOLIDARITY RALLY

FL021523 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 2 Mar 79 FL

[Text] Jose Ramirez Cruz, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP), has made the closing remarks at a big peasant rally held in Mayari Municipality, Holguin Province, in support for the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. During this activity of solidarity, Ramirez Cruz presented the 20th Revolutionary Armed forces Anniversay Medal to Francisco Murillo and Armando Fabon, who participated in the first congress of peasants in arms.

The ANAP president reaffirmed the Cuban people's determination to give even their own blood for Vietnam against the union of the Yankee imperialists and Chinese mandarins.

At the massive rally in that municipality of Holguin Province, Ramirez Cruz also emphasized the importance for peasants and the country in general of moving to new production methods.

HAVANA PROVINCE UJC REVIEW MEETING OPENS

FL032021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 79 FL

[Text] The Union of Young Communists--UJC--of Havana Province assembly to evaluate, elect or reelect officers began this morning at the Manuel Ascunce Theater in Ciudad Libertad. This is the first meeting of this type to be held in the country, and is being presided over by Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the UJC; Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, first secretary of the party in Havana Province; and other leaders.

The summary of the main report was read by Luis Marrero Rivera, first secretary of the UJC in Havana Province. The document covers the work accomplished by the organization over the last 2 years and in part state:

[Begin Arrero Rivera Recording] The historic duty of a country in continual revolution creates the necessary motivation. [We follow] the example of those who came before us and struggle to be loyal to their memory. This has greater relevance in our country today, because we commemorate 20 years of effort, work, sacrifice and history; because we want to keep the country of Marti, Mella, Camilo, Che and Fidel firm, unyielding and secure. [end recording]

After the summary of the report was read, an emotional and symbolic assault was carried out by Pioneers, students, workers and combatants of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Ministry of the Interior.

The second [as heard] assembly to evaluate, elect or reelect officers of the UJC for Havana Province will conclude tomorrow.

PRESIDENT GUZMAN MAKES CABINET CHANGES

FL021624 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 79 FL

[Text] President Antonio Guzman last night replaced the finance secretary and technical secretary of the presidency as well as the executive director of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources. He also promoted deputy directors of budget and tax to head those departments provisionally.

According to Article 1 of Decree 712, economist Bolivar Baez Ortiz is appointed secretary of finance to replace Lic Manuel Jose Cabral who has resigned. Article 2 of the same decree appoints Dr Jaime Alvarez Dugan as technical secretary of the presidency to replace architect Leopoldo Espaillat Nanita. Engineer Leandro Guzman was appointed executive director of the National Institute of Hydraulic Resources, replacing engineer Andres Maria Aybar Nicolas.

Another article, Article 4, appoints Lic (Fidencio Vasquez), deputy director of the National Budget Office, to be in charge of this agency. Article 5 of the same decree appoints (Lic Patria Anselotti de Roman) as deputy tax director and in charge of the General Tax Directorate.

NEWSPAPERS VIEW GUZMAN'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

PA281724 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 28 Feb 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 28 Feb (AFP)--The two major national daily newspapers, EL CARIBE and LISTIN DIARIO, today published editorials reacting to President Antonio Guzman's speech to the National Assembly yesterday, in which he examined the country's economic situation.

EL CARIBE views the speech "as a good contribution to the indispensable explanation of the country's enormous problems and to the creation of the climate of confidence required for the economy to begin moving, and not just recover the level that it stayed at until 1978 but surpass it."

"Aside from the part devoted to political recriminations--which the presidential address also contained--the report on the state of the nation can be depicted as both instructive and hope inspiring," LISTIN DIARIO's editorial says. LISTIN DIARIO points out that President Antonio Guzman portrayed a much more active government vis-a-vis projects that are underway and expanding programs than the impression of passivity that has been disseminated in recent months. In the political section, the newspaper adds, the speech was marked by its democratic and conciliatory tone, stressing his identification with the Dominican Revolutionary Party as the political basis of his administration. At the same time, he showed his belief in coexistence and civilized understanding with the opposition. "Basically," the influential morning newspaper says, "the speech was serious, quite informative, and portrayed a constructive and dynamic image of the government."

FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT TO VISIT IN APRIL

FL021631 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Mar 79 FL

[Excerpt] A schedule of activities is being prepared for the visit to this country by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The West German chief of protocol is in this country for this purpose. He is working on the schedule with Dominican officials. The West German chancellor will visit this country in early April at the invitation of the Dominican Government.